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ADDRESS

Of the Inhabitants of TRENTON,
To His Excellency WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
GOVERNOR of New-Jersey,

THE early, decided, and persevering patriot, whose councils and exertions have eminently contributed to establish the peace, liberty and safety of the public, deserves every distinction which a sensible and grateful people *can* bestow. Such services, and such principles, have placed you, Sir, in the highest seat of government, without hesitation or dissent; and New-Jersey no longer feels the wound which she has received by the death of a LIVINGSTON, when a PATERSON supplies his place.

The inhabitants of Trenton, and the vicinity, equally sensible of your merits, and equally grateful for your past services, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, would do injustice to their own feelings, were they to suppress the satisfaction and approbation they feel upon so happy and unanimous a choice of a Chief Magistrate.

We should think ourselves particularly favored, if it might be consistent with your Excellency's private interest and choice, to honor this place with your residence; if not so fortunate, we shall be anxious to make every transient stay agreeable.

With well-founded assurance that your future conduct, like your past, will merit and perpetuate the love and confidence of the inhabitants of New-Jersey, we pray for you, all personal and domestic felicity *here*, well knowing that *hereafter* a sure reward awaits the benefactors of mankind.

In behalf of the Inhabitants,
ISAAC SMITH, *Chairman.*

Trenton, Nov. 24, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

I SCARCELY know in what manner to make my acknowledgments for your polite and affectionate address. Language fails me——I cannot describe the emotions of gratitude and respect, which rise in my breast——but believe me, gentlemen, I feel——my heart sensibly feels upon the occasion.

The attention and hospitality, which, as a private individual, I have experienced from the inhabitants of Trenton, and its vicinity, I shall ever retain in grateful memory; and I have no doubt that whenever inclination may lead, or the duties of office may call there—or whether my stay be as a resident, or as a guest, I shall meet with a cordial reception, and be treated with every mark of civility and politeness.

That my conduct in the different offices, which I have had the honor to fill, has met with the approbation of a free and enlightened people, gives me unfeigned pleasure; and it is my fervent wish, that I may in future demean myself in such a manner as to cherish and increase this favorable opinion. My interest as a citizen conspires with my duty as a ruler to advance the growth and prosperity of this State, and to promote the welfare and glory of the Union at large. In this sentiment I am sure of meeting with your hearty concurrence, and that of every good and wise man in the State. As Freemen, we have but one common object; as Citizens of the United States, our interests and our rights are now the same. That narrow system of local politics, which, for a time, distracted our counsels, disturbed our repose, and tarnished our glory, is gradually disappearing, under the benign influence and diffusive operation of the new government: Our political horizon extends and brightens—As a people we are united and happy at home—and as a nation respected abroad.——May New-Jersey sustain her rank in the political scale of the Union!—To realize this wish, ought to be our aim—our study—and our pride. May the ardour of patriotism be kindled into an active and noble emulation—and may we, in our respective stations—and within the sphere of our influence, vie with each other, who shall contribute most to the welfare and aggrandizement of our common country! In this generous contention, all the social virtues will be called into exercise—all the high-toned passions will be enlisted on the side of duty, and whatever is amiable in character, or sublime in action, will rise to view, and warm and animate the portrait of an American citizen. Thus may we act——and after a life, full of beneficence and years, may you be translated to that happy world, where the patriot, and friend of mankind, will receive a sure and lasting reward.

WILLIAM PATERSON.

SUMMARY

Of the Estimates referred to in the Secretary of the Treasury's Report to Congress of the 6th instant.

No. I. Respecting the CIVIL LIST.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Executive and Judicial Departments.		
Compensations to the President, Vice-President, Chief Justice and his five Associates-Judges of the several districts, and Attorney General,	72,000	
Legislative Department.		
Compensations to the Members of Congress, and their Secretary, Clerks, Chaplains, Messengers, Serjeant at Arms, and Door-Keepers, estimating the attendance of the whole number for six months,	113,400	
Treasury Department.		
Compensations to the Secretary, his Assistant, Clerks, Messenger and Office-Keeper,	8,200	
Comptroller and his Clerks,	8,800	
Treasurer, his Clerks, Messenger and Office-Keeper,	4,200	
Auditor, and his Clerks,	10,600	
Register, and his Clerks,	11,550	
Two Office-Keepers and Messengers for the Comptroller's, Auditor's and Register's offices,	400	
Loan-Officers of the several Districts,	13,250	57,000
Department of State.		
Compensations to the Secretary, his Clerks, Office-Keeper and Messenger,	6,250	
Department of War.		
Compensations to the Secretary, Clerks, Paymaster, Commissioner, Messenger and Office-Keeper,	6,500	
Commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual States.		
Compensations to the Commissioners, their Clerks, Messenger and Office-Keeper,	11,550	
Government of Western Territory.		
Compensations to the Governors, Secretaries, Judges, &c. of the two Districts,	10,000	
Grant to Baron Steuben.		
His annual allowance,	2,500	
Pensions granted by the late Government,	2,767	73
Incidental and contingent expences relative to the Civil List.		
Under this head are included fire wood, stationary, printing work, and all other contingent expences of the two Houses of Congress, and the other departments,	17,308	80
Total in Dollars,	299,276.	53

No. II. Contains an Estimate of expences of the Civil List Establishment, for the year 1791, arising from the following objects, viz.

Deficiency in an appropriation heretofore made for building and equipping ten cutters, a sum for building a large boat for each cutter, pay and rations to the Masters and mariners of the same, &c.; for expences towards the safe keeping and prosecution of persons committed for offences against the United States; for the support, maintenance and repairs of light-houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys; for converting the beacon of Georgia into a light-house; for printing the several descriptions of treasury and loan-office certificates prepared in pursuance of an act making provision for the public debt; for making 300 reams at 3½ dollars per ream; printing 200 reams, at 15 dollars per ream; pay of two superintendants of the paper mill; pay of four superintendants of the press; binding 2000 books, at 50-100ths each; for a clerk employed in the treasury department, for receiving the certificates from the superintendants, and transmitting them to the several loan-offices, and attending to other parts of this business; for devices and contingent expences; for expences which will attend surveying the tract of the Miami company, and running the lines of division of the tracts of the Ohio and Sciota companies, agreeably to a resolve of 12th August, 1790; for the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers of the customs and inspectors of the revenue:

Amounting together to Dollars, 50,756 7

No. III. An Estimate of Money requisite for the Department of War, for the year 1791.

Stated annual Expences.		
Pay of the troops,	74,916	
Subsistence of the troops,	59,787	
Forage,	1,032	
Cloathing for the troops,	23,772.	80
Quarter-master's department,	25,000	
Hospital department,	1,635.	20
Four extra surgeons' mates,	4,732.	80
Ordnance department,	6,303.	66
Contingencies of war department,	5,000	
Extra Expences.		
Expedition of General Harmar,	100,000	
Annual allowance to invalids,	87,463.	60
Monies due for former services,	556.	48
Amounting to Dollars,	390,199.	54

No. IV. General Estimate for the Services of the ensuing year.

Civil List, as per No. 1,	299,276.	53
Additional Expences, as per No. 2,	50,756.	7
War Department, as per No. 3,	390,199.	54
Total Dollars,	740,232.	14

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

AN ABSURDITY!

THERE has not a more curious circumstance happened, within the compass of my recollection than the late resolution of the Legislature of North-Carolina, on the subject of their state debt. This affair, in whatever light it may be viewed, exposes such an absurdity as admits neither of explanation, nor apology. The state, it seems, propose to come forward with such certificates as have been paid into their Treasury, and subscribe them to be assumed by the United States. The law of Congress for assuming the state debts, at first view, renders any such resolve a nullity. It cannot be thrown into any shape, in which it will not contradict and destroy itself. Let me ask what Congress have undertaken to do? The answer is; they have undertaken to assume the state *debts*. But when a state has paid any certificates and got them into the Treasury, there no longer exists a debt relative to such redeemed certificates. A *debt* cannot exist without two parties; a *debtor* and *creditor*. When a debt is once paid, both those relations are destroyed and the debt is of course annihilated. The assumption law, in such case, has nothing to operate upon; because, the subject of that law, is *debts*; and the agents who are to receive the payment, are *creditors*. Now when the debt has once been discharged, there is no longer a debtor, and consequently there can be no creditor, since one cannot exist without the other. A debt is a thing which does not admit of a resurrection. Its payment, by the person who owed it, is its final destruction. I will put a case.

A issues a number of notes payable to different persons; and before he has discharged them all. B undertakes the payment of such demands as may lie against A.—It is obvious, without any arguments, that the engagement is not meant to extend to those notes which A had himself discharged and taken up. This plain reason may be assigned for it, that when the note reverts into the hands of the giver, the demand vanishes, and can never assume a new existence. I once more repeat, that it is a contradiction in terms, to say that an assumption of debts can be applied where there is no debt.

In what character will a state come forward with its own notes? If it comes forward as a *debtor*, the assumption law can take cognizance of *creditors* only. If on the other hand, the state calls itself a *creditor*, it is cast out from the benefit of the assumption, because the state in being a creditor ceases to be a debtor, and therefore there can be no debt for the assumption to take hold of. But it will be said, the state may appear in the capacity both of creditor and debtor. This is impossible in the nature of things. Because, debtor and creditor are counterparts of such a kind, that when they meet in the same person, they destroy each other and stand for nothing.

CONSISTENCY.

Jan. 11.

Sacred to the Memory of the late Alderman BLAGGE, *of the City of New-York.*

BLAGGE! thou art gone; nor hast thou left behind
A juster being, or a nobler mind.
For honor and for probity renown'd,
In thee the Patriot and the Sage were found.
By moderation tempering rigid law,
Thou knew'st the poor to cheer, the rich to awe.
New-York beheld thy steady, gen'rous plan,
And all the world should bless the friend of man.
Patron of commerce from thy youthful years,
No Tradesman left thy doors dissolv'd in tears.
Favour from thee th' industrious poor receiv'd,
Their wants, when known, were generously reliev'd.
Religion reign'd in thy capacious heart,
And heavenly charity perform'd her part.
In private life each duty well discharg'd;
Strengthen'd thy efforts, and thy soul enlarg'd;
The parent's, husband's worth, by thee display'd,
A bright example to the world convey'd.
To thee, since talents, piety, were given,
Earth's ornament may hope reward from Heav'n.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) December 23.

The Legislature of this State, during their last session made the following appointments.

His Excellency ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq. Governor.

The Honorable SPRUCE M'COY, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Courts.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Esq. Solicitor-General.

ANECDOTES.

A COXCOMB asked a stuttering barber's boy, in New-Haven—did you ever shave a monkey? No Sir, said he, but if you will set down I will t-t-try.

A FLOURISHING Coxcomb the other day came into a Soemaker's shop to try on a pair of boots. "These are too short for the *Ton*" said he, "they should be long enough to cover up the *Calf* compleatly." "Then" said the shoemaker "They must be about *five feet ten inches.*"

MR. FENNO,

THE Secretary of State, in his Report on the ſubject of eſtabliſhing a uniformity in the weights, meaſures and coins of the United States, has given us an ample teſtimony of his ſcientific abilities, and from a ſeries of public conduct, a proof, that refined ſcience, and republican virtue, are not incompatible.

The idea of uſing the Pendulum as a univerſal ſtandard for meaſure, is not new; but the public is principally indebted to the Secretary for the general application of it, and making it likewiſe the baſis of both weights, and cubical, or ſolid menſuration.

In order to make a univerſal ſtandard for any purpoſe, it will be found neceſſary to have recourſe to ſome unalterable principle for that purpoſe. The Secretary has choſen Gravity, which produces nearly the ſame effects, over every part of our globe: From which circumſtance this important concluſion reſults, viz. that two perſons, in different parts of the world, will each, by the application of pendulous bars to their clocks, or regulators, of ſuch a length as to produce ſeconds, conſtitute the ſtandard Yard of the Secretary; and ſo nearly of a length, that they may be indiſcriminately uſed for all common purpoſes; but where great exactneſs is neceſſary, it will be requiſite to reduce the Pendulum to the ſtandard of ſome particular latitude. This Rod, or Pendulum, the Secretary divides into five equal parts, called feet, theſe feet into ten equal parts, called inches, theſe inches into ten equal parts, called lines, and laſtly, theſe lines into ten equal parts, called points. The Standard when thus graduated is compleat. The foot, or one fifth part of this rod, gives the cubical dimenſions of the capacity of the Buſhel, which becomes the Standard, or Radix, out of which all the other cubical meaſures of capacity take their riſe. The inch of this rod, gives the cubical dimenſions of the capacity of a veſſel, the weight of which capacity, or cubic inch of rain-water, conſtitutes the ounce; which becomes the ſtandard of Weights. The money-unit, or dollar, with the alloy already eſtabliſhed by the United States, will be equal to the weight of the ounce, or cubic inch of rain-water.

Hence from this univerſal ſtandard, (which is nearly as fixed as Gravity,) all kinds of Meaſures, Weights and Coins, may be regulated in the moſt harmonious manner. In forming the ſtandard for this plan, there is nothing left to caprice and whim, which circumſtance alone muſt baniſh diſcordance, and entitle it to a decided preference over all the various regulations now in uſe.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1791. E.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT is a republican principle that the majority ſhall govern: In all communities this majority is compoſed of the middling and poorer claſſes of the people; theſe claſſes, united, are ſuperior to all oppoſition; and whenever they are ſet in motion, to purſue an object on juſt principles, the *general* good is invariably promoted—*their* proſperity always includes that of the other claſs, the rich and independent. I preſume it will be granted, that the education of the children of *every* rank in ſociety, is a conſideration of the firſt importance, and ought to be an object of attention to every man whoſe boſom glows with a ſpark of philanthropy, or good citizenſhip. The affluent are ſo ſenſible of the advantages of learning, that they never neglect a ſuitable proviſion for their own offspring; but this charity, which begins at *home*, is never extended but in a partial manner. I believe it will be found that no competent proviſion for an *univerſal* diffuſion of the means of education ever was or can be made, but at the inſtance of thoſe who conſtitute what is denominated the maſs of the people. On the middling and lower claſſes then this buſineſs devolves, and they are fully competent to the undertaking. Uniting their ſtrength, and exerting their force, they may accompliſh the deſirable object. If the PEOPLE ſay that a law ſhall be made obliging every town, conſiſting of a given number of inhabitants, to ſupport a ſchool or ſchools, in which the children of *every houſeholder* ſhall have a *right* to be inſtructed, it ſhall be done.—Or if the citizens of any corporation unite in ſo laudable a deſign as to provide for the eſtabliſhment of public ſchools at the expence of the *whole community*, every individual of which to be benefited by the inſtitution, if they chuſe, what is there to hinder the plan from being carried into execution? As I ſaid before, this muſt be done by the middling claſs of people—in the *country*, by the yeomanry, the labourers and farmers—in the *ſea-ports*, by the mechanics, the artiſts and inferior traders: Theſe are *immediately* intereſted—the rich more remotely, tho eſſentially; but the affluent having it in their power to provide for their *own*, it is only from *neceſſity*, and by being *out-voted* by the majority that they will ever be brought to contribute to the ſupport of ſuch competent inſtitutions, which they can do without. We hear much about *Charity-Schools*—they are mere *illuſions* by which the poor are diverted from a proper attention to their intereſt; they never were competent to the exigencies of the poor in *any* country. If by united exertions the free citizens of this country can provide for themſelves, I hope they will never depend on charity.

I conclude the preſent remarks by a quotation from an ingenious and animated addreſs to the citizens of Delaware, which appeared in the *Delaware Gazette* of 8th inſt.

"It is too notorious to need formal proof, that "in thoſe parts of our own and other countries, "where public ſchools, and places of liberal "education, are numerous, encouraged, and "amply ſupported, there without many exceptions, flouriſh improvements in ſociety, and the "arts of life, and every thing contributing to "national happineſs and proſperity; there go"vernment is ſpirited and energetick; there "wealth and eminence riſe with equal and ra"pid ſtrides; there is moſt permanency and "tranquility. The reaſon is plain—Every rank "and order of citizens, in the mechanical as well "as the liberal profeſſions, are men of informati"on, diſcernment and reflection; capable not only "of managing their buſineſs in ſuch a manner as "to procure themſelves affluence and eaſe, but of "making and communicating ſuch intereſting "diſcoveries and inventions, as ſhall be of exten"ſive utility. Thus may the artiſt contribute "his mite, with as much ſucceſs as the more "ſplendid character, towards encreaſing the "wealth and glory of his country."

A MECHANIC.

MR. FENNO,

As you publiſhed the Reſolutions of North Carolina in their immature ſtate, it will be proper to do it correctly. The Reſolutions finally paſſed, are as follow. *Yours,* B. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In General Aſſembly, December 14, 1790.

WHEREAS, the ſecrecy of the Senate of the United States, the alarming meaſures of the late ſeſſion of Congreſs, and the ſilence obſerved by the Senators from this ſtate, in not correſponding with the legiſlative or executive thereof, ſtrongly impreſs this general aſſembly with the neceſſity of declaring their ſentiments thereon.

Reſolved, that the Senators repreſenting this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States be, and they are hereby directed, to uſe their conſtant and unremitted exertions to have the doors of the Senate of the United States kept open, that the public may have acceſs to hear the debates of the Senate, when in its legiſlative or judicial capacity.

Reſolved, that when in Congreſs they be directed to correſpond regularly and conſtantly with the Legiſlature, but during the receſs thereof with the executive.

Reſolved, that they uſe their endeavours to to have ſuch of the journals as are not of a ſecret nature printed, and tranſmitted by poſt or other wiſe to the executive, regularly, during each ſeſſion of Congreſs.

Reſolved, that the Senators of this ſtate uſe their utmoſt endeavours to effect œconomy in the expenditure of the public monies, and to decreaſe the enormous ſalaries given to the public officers and others, who, however much they may be deſerving of the public gratitude or liberality for the eminence of paſt or preſent ſervices, ought only to be compenſated agreeable to republican œconomy.

Reſolved, that they ſtrenuouſly oppoſe every exciſe and direct taxation law, ſhould any be attempted in Congreſs.

Reſolved, that the Senators from this ſtate be, and they are hereby ſtrenuouſly enjoined, to exert themſelves to effect an alteration in the preſet rout of the mail, or to eſtabliſh another general poſt through the interior parts of this ſtate, by way of Halifax, Warrington, Hillſborough, Saliſbury, and Charlotte, ſo as to give that ſatisfaction which is not now experienced, but which is eſſential in ſuch a government as that under which we now exiſt.

And whereas, from the preſent diſtribution of the federal judiciary, the inhabitants of this ſtate do not receive the benefits intended them by Congreſs: Therefore reſolved, that our Senators be directed to have the diſtrict and circuit courts appointed at two places in this ſtate, to make it convenient to the citizens.

Reſolved, that his excellency the governor be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of the foregoing reſolutions to Samuel Johnſton and Benjamin Hawkins, Eſquires, the Senators repreſenting this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, and another copy to the legiſlature of each ſtate.

W. LENOIR, S. S.
S. CABARRUS, S. H. C.

A copy from the journal of the houſe of Commons. J. HUNT, Clk.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 25.

Extract of a letter from lieut. Ebenezer Frothingham, of the 1ſt U. S. Regiment, to a brother officer, dated Fort Pitt, 23d June laſt.

"I had determined to write to you very particularly from this place, but you will excuſe me when you know the grief and pain of heart I now feel. I arrived the day before yeſterday; Mr. Erneſt informed me that he had the evening before received a packet of letters for me from home; my heart gladdened in expectation of hearing from my wife and friends; but O! the aſtoniſhment of my ſoul, when on opening my letters I found my dear wife was no more: My faireſt, my brighteſt proſpects on this ſide eternity are blaſted in the very bud; ſhe died ſuddenly, only five days illneſs; went off in a fainting fit without a groan. The moſt comfortable aſſurance ſhe paſſed to her *Saviour's* arms, is my only conſolation in this my hour of grief and woe: why was ſhe removed ſo ſoon, even whilſt my fond heart was anticipating the help and advantage I ſhould receive from her virtue and piety? But ſhould I complain, when ſhe is ſuch an infinite gainer? Yet I feel as though my loſs was irreparable. May my ſoul be well prepared to go and ſoon to join her ſpirit above, where ſin and ſorrow are known no more.

"My dear ſir, do not place your happineſs on calculations in this world, where grief and diſappointments await us. May your hope and mine be beyond the reach of all tranſitory things."

Lieutenant Frothingham being on the late expedition againſt the Indians, was killed in battle; his friend thought proper to publiſh the above extract, in order to ſhew the great piety and Chriſtian dependance of Mr. Frothingham, and how fearleſs he muſt have met death.

JANUARY 1.

The arrival of Mr. Robins at this place from Sanduſky, and the accounts brought by him of the diſpoſition of the Indians, is rather unfavorable. It appears that they are determined early in the ſpring to turn out for war, and commit depredations on the frontiers; that they are greatly elevated with the iſſue of the late campaign, and (when ſpeaking of it) ſay they are more than men. It may be neceſſary for the inhabitants on the frontiers to keep a watchful eye, although there may be no great danger, as a report of this kind never loſes by frequent repeating; and we flatter ourſelves their attention will be called to a more diſtant quarter, in order to protect themſelves.

The navigation of the Ohio has been cloſed this ſometime, ſo that all communication, by that channel, is for the preſent ſtopped between this country and Kentucky.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10.

Some of the public creditors in Pennſylvania, have preſented Congreſs with a petition, the ſtile of which, in imitation of Gibbon, is moſt *ſublimely and elegantly obſcure*, but the deſign of which is to induce Congreſs to alter the funding ſyſtem and give ſix per cent. intereſt on the whole public debt at once. They call themſelves *the patriotic victims of the war*; when in truth three fourths of them are *ſpeculators*, who have purchaſed moſt of the public paper for leſs than half its value.

They begin their tedious addreſs with charging the Secretary of the Treaſury with *inconſiſtency*, in recognizing the juſtice of their claims in the utmoſt latitude, in the beginning of his report, and then recommending a plan of funding the debt at leſs than was originally promiſed. They proceed to charge Congreſs with having *loſt the diſpoſition to do juſtice*, altho they had *acquired the power*. After ſome common place remarks on the *moral and political obligation of contracts* and the *importance of public credit*, they enumerate the many promiſes made to the creditors by Congreſs under the confederation, and then charge the preſent legiſlature of the Union, with having *clandeſtinely obtained an unreaſonable conceſſion from the creditors*, and with *having infringed the original contract and deſtroyed its principles*. They charge the Congreſs indirectly with being *callous to their merits and ſufferings, and tarniſhing the glories of America with broken contracts and violated faith*. They declare the old Congreſs to have been a *wiſe and virtuous body*, who *practiſed right*, as far as they were able; but the preſent act for making proviſion for the public debt, they ſay, is *an unjuſtifiable departure from the public faith, a ſtriking contraſt to the illuſtrious example of the old Congreſs, and a dangerous infraction of the fundamental laws of juſtice*. In ſhort, the whole petition is but a round about way of telling Congreſs they are a *neſt of ſcoundrels*.

CHARLESTON, December 11.

John Boydell, Eſq. late Alderman of Cheap Ward, was elected lord Mayor of London, on the 29th September.

EDINBURGH, September 30.

Thurſday laſt arrived at Greenock, the Peggy, Captain Marquis, from Leghorn, on board of which came paſſenger, Charles Colville, a native of Arbroath, from Algiers, from whom we have received the following information:—In July, 1785, the ſhip Dolphin, O'Bryen, maſter, belonging to Philadelphia, was captured by an Algerine xebec, and the crew, conſiſting of 15 men, carried into ſlavery, four of whom belong to Scotland, viz. the above Charles Coiville, John Robertſon, ſon of John Robertſon, cooper in Glaſgow, George Smith, of Portſay, and William Paterſon of Aberdeen. The three laſt ſtill remain in ſlavery, and ſix of the reſt were cut off by the plague about two years ago, at which time above 800 chriſtian ſlaves ſhared the ſame fate. Colville obtained his liberty, upon his friends paying 350l. as a ranſom, part of which was obtained by a contribution ſet on foot by that ornament of mankind, George Dempſter, Eſq. of Dunichen, who negociated the whole buſineſs with Charles Logie, Eſq. the Britiſh conſul at Algiers, as appears from the paſs granted Colville from that gentleman. He left Algiers, in July laſt, and has brought letters from the above mentioned perſons to their friends.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

In committee of the whole, on the bill repealing after the laſt day of next the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits, &c. and impoſing others in their ſtead.

THE 13th ſection was read, which reſpects the duty on ſpirits diſtilled from materials the growth or produce of the country.

Mr. Jackſon moved that this ſection ſhould be ſtruck out. He obſerved that this he conceived to be the ſtage of the bill in which a ſtand ought to be made by its oppoſers; this clauſe reſpects the produce of the country—and here the friends of American manufactures and produce ought to make their exertions to defeat the bill. He then read a particular eſtimate, by which he ſaid it appears that the propoſed proviſion was entirely unneceſſary. He then offered ſome general obſervations on the bill: Direct taxation, ſaid he, has been objected to—this power is as fully recognized in the conſtitution as the right of laying exciſes—thoſe therefore who are oppoſed to the latter, have as good a right to offer their objections as thoſe oppoſed to the former. The Secretary ſays we ought to leave direct taxes as a reſource for a future emergency; but is it not better to have *two* reſources *than one?* The im-

poſt duties muſt increaſe, and a ſufficient revenue for every purpoſe from that ſource, is to be expected. Why then ſhould we lay this odious tax? He concluded by ſaying he ſhould lay his eſtimate before the houſe.

Mr. Wadſworth ſaid he had alſo made ſome calculations which he ſhould ſubmit to the houſe: In theſe he had taken pains to be as accurate as poſſible. He then read his eſtimate, by which it appeared that the probable amount of the impoſt would be diminiſhed even below the ſum ſtated by the Secretary of the Treaſury. The tonnage he ſaid would be diminiſhed, owing to the change in the preſent ſituation of Europe, and the ceſſation of the demand for grain.

The importation of molaſſes and ſugar muſt be leſſened as the articles are not to be had. Great part of the European importations for the paſt year have been made on ſpeculation, and are not to be again expected—and there will be, ſaid he, a very great decreaſe in the amount of the revenue on wines.

He adverted to the Weſtern Expedition, and obſerved, a greater ſum than what has been mentioned will be wanted on that account—and the penſion liſt, he feared, would be encreaſed, rather than diminiſhed: On the whole he thought there was no danger of a great exceſs in the revenue. The duty on domeſtic ſpirits he conſidered as proper—it is a duty that will be ſubmitted to by the people—and even a direct tax would be paid without murmuring, if the neceſſity was made apparent.

Mr. Jackſon replied to Mr. Wadſworth—he controverted the eſtimate offered by that gentleman and then entered into a recapitulation of his arguments againſt the bill, and urged the poſtponement of it to the next ſeſſion.

Mr. Stone obſerved that the houſe had at laſt got into a mode of conſidering the ſubject, which ought to have been attended to at firſt.

He adverted to the drawback ſtated by the gentleman from Pennſylvania; but he deſired to know why this ſum, which amounts to upwards of 10,000 dollars, is not mentioned by the Secretary of the Treaſury: He conſidered the ſum ſtated by the Secretary for the year '89, as the neat produce of the revenue—and he believed, that would be found to be the ſum. With reſpect to the decreaſe in the importations, this had been the cry for ſeven years back: He believed this would continue to be the caſe, tho the importations, he was well ſatisfied, would continue to encreaſe—and this would be owing to our encreaſing population.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania has noticed the probable decreaſe in the importation of teas, wines, &c. but takes no notice of the increaſe in the importation of other articles. He ſaid gentlemen had called our attention to the Mediterranean and Indian Expeditions; but neither of theſe ſubjects are now before the committee. If theſe ſubjects are to be conſidered, let us go into a committee on them, and ſee what is neceſſary to be done. At preſent we are deviſing ways and means to pay the intereſt of the State debts—and with reſpect to this object, he conceived the revenue to be derived from the preſent eſtabliſhments, will be ſufficient for that and all the other exigencies of government, till the year 1793.—It is now ſaid, that the Exciſe will be ſufficient for all the demands of government; but he ſuſpected, that he ſhould hear ſomething on the ſubject of Tonnage before the end of the ſeſſion.

(To be continued.)

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Gale took his ſeat this day.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the memorial of Andrew Brown was referred to the Secretary of State.

The petition of George Glentworth, was read and referred to the Secretary at war.

The petition of Brigadier General Donald Campbell, praying compenſation for ſervices, was read—a motion to refer this petition was negatived.

Sundry other petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Tucker gave notice, that to morrow he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill that a committee may be appointed to join a committee of the Senate, to conſider and report a time for the next meeting of Congreſs.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to conſider the amendments propoſed by the committee of the whole, to the bill, repealing after the laſt day of next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits and laying others in their ſtead—theſe amendments were agreed to by the Houſe.

It was moved by Mr. Jackſon to ſtrike out the thirteenth ſection, and the Yeas and Nays on the queſtion being taken, it paſſed in the negative, Ayes 16. Noes 36—the Ayes and Noes being as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs Baldwin,	Meſſrs P. Muhlenberg,
Bloodworth,	Parker,
Brown,	Scott,
Burke,	Sevier,
Heiſter,	Steele,
Jackſon,	Stone,
Matthews,	Tucker,
Moore,	Williamſon,

NAYS.

Meſſrs Ames,	Meſſrs Madiſon,
Benſon,	Partridge,
Boudinot,	Van Ranſellaer,
Bourne,	Schureman,
Cadwallader,	Sedgwick,
Clymer,	Seney,
Fitzſimons,	Sherman,
Floyd,	Sylveſter,
Foſter,	Smickſon,
Gilman,	Smith, (M.)
Goodhue,	Smith, (S.C.)
Griffin,	Sturges,
Grout,	Thatcher,
Giles,	Trumbull,
Lawrance,	Vining,
Lee,	Wadſworth,
Leonard,	White,
Livermore,	Wynkoop.

Sundry other amendments were propoſed, but poſtponed until to morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with ſundry papers, which have not been read. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

The papers communicated to the houſe yeſterday, by the Preſident of the United States were read—which are, a ſtatement of the expenditures made out of the ſum of 10000 dollars, appropriated for contingencies the laſt ſeſſion—A letter from the Governor of Virginia; incloſing ſundry reſolutions of the legiſlature of that ſtate, reſpecting the lands North-Weſt of the Ohio granted by an act of Congreſs to the officers and ſoldiers of that ſtate—A petition from the officers therein referred to—and a letter from the Governor of Maryland, encloſing an act of the legiſlature of that ſtate, empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore, to collect the duty therein mentioned.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State, encloſing a ſupplement to his report on the ſubjects of coins, weights, and meaſures.

Sundry memorials and petitions were read and referred.

Mr Goodhue made the following motion, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to the houſe whether any, and what further proviſion is neceſſary to be made for the reſpective officers employed in the collection of the revenue—which was agreed to.

A committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Seney, Smith (M.) and Mr. Mathews was appointed to report a bill declariag the aſſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the ſtate of Maryland therein mentioned.

Mr. Huntington laid the following motion on the table, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſettlement of the accounts of John Lamb Eſq. late agent at the court of Algiers.

The additional amendments propoſed to the new revenue bill were taken into conſideration, and after a conſiderable debate were all diſagreed to: an amendment propoſed by Mr. Gerry was not decided upon when an adjournment was called for, and took place.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 6, 1790.

"I have looked attentively over the proceedings of Congreſs, which you have ſent me, and with pleaſure obſerve, that they are marked with wiſdom and moderation: The trade and navigation bill, or ſomething like it, I am of opinion ought to paſs.

"I cannot ſee why American veſſels ſhould be reſtrained from a due proportion of the carrying buſineſs: If the puſillanimous diſpoſition, and diſregard to the intereſts of commerce of the European powers, has induced them to ſubmit to the Navigation Laws of this country, it is no reaſon that America ſhould do the ſame; and the policy the latter ſeems now to be purſuing, I think will at length oblige Great Britain to enter into a commercial negociation, to ſettle theſe matters, on a fair and equal foundation; for it is certainly the intereſt of both countries, to do ſo.

"The news of the Peace with Spain has occaſioned a riſe in the Stocks here from 4 to 5½ pr. cent. A ſloop of war was diſpatched yeſterday from Portſmouth, in purſuit of Admiral Corniſh's fleet, which ſailed lately, ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies, to bring it back."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, December 28, 1790.

"The Secretary's Report of the plan of a National Bank appears to be calculated for good national purpoſes, and, if adopted, will completely eſtabliſh the credit of the United States. I think HAMILTON will riſe to fame as a Financier. He has a fine field, and if Congreſs ſupport him, as I think they will, (policy and experience being inconteſtibly in favor of the idea, and I may juſtly add, the public opinion too,) he will become a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in our political hemiſphere, and a luminary to the world.

"The great riſe in the funds is beyond all calculation, and is extremely auſpicious to the national government. If the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs is wiſely employed, it will unalterably fix the eſtabliſhed government, and make it illuſtrious.

"There is yet a *ſmall game* to be played by ſome characters in the ſtate-governments, who will attempt to ſow the ſeeds of diſaffection between the ſtate-legiſlatures, and the general government; but their efforts will be ineffectual. The people are tired of theſe ſtate empiricks, whoſe politics for ſeven years paſt have been retrogade to the public proſperity."

We hear that one million and half dollars of the continental ſecurities have been funded by the Loan-Officer of this State.

On the 10th December one and half million had been funded in Maſſachuſetts, and it is ſuppoſed that about two and half millions have been funded by this time; a very conſiderable proportion of the State debts is alſo ſubſcribed; the *non-ſubſcribers* who have taken out new certificates, are as the drop to the bucket.

While the ſupreme executives of the ſeveral ſtates are congratulating the people of their charge, on the peace and proſperity they enjoy; and the flattering proſpects which their commerce, arts, and agriculture exhibit—the auſpicious effects of the general government, is forcibly realized in all theſe pleaſing events—for tho the happineſs of the people is immediately connected with a righteous and patriotic adminiſtration of the particular governments; yet to the prevailing influence of the general goverment—do the people principally aſcribe the happy contraſt in their ſituation, compared with what it was a few years ago.

The convention between Great-Britain and Spain was ſigned the 28th October, at the palace of St. Laurence, Madrid—the ratifications to be exchanged in ſix weeks.

The Delaware is now ſo free from Ice, that great numbers of veſſels put to ſea from this city yeſterday.

The ſtate of New-York is found by the late cenſus to contain 324, 127 inhabitants.

A correſpondent obſerves that one of the moſt extraordinary ſoleciſms in modern politics, is, the propoſition that apprentices, and minors ſhould be debarred from the priviledge of bearing arms, in the defence of their country.

Should the legiſlature of the United States, accede to this propoſition, the conſequences are juſtly to be dreaded by every friend to an efficient militia.

Our young men are the vital ſpring of the national defence—and without them the protection of the country muſt devolve on a ſtanding army—that bane of freedom.

As our young men are in general inſpired with high ideas of perſonal independence, and a glowing ardour to defend their country—it cannot be expected that they will quietly ſubmit to a deprivation of the great privilege of acquiring the art military, by being immured in workſhops, while their fathers and maſters are exhibiting their military talents in the field.

It is expected that the attempt to debar the flower of our country, the riſing hopes of theſe States, from an opportunity to perfect themſelves in that moſt noble acquiſition, the ſcience of military defence, will produce a remonſtrance to "THE POWERS THAT BE," on the part of thoſe immediately concerned. If perfection in the mechanic arts depends on being kept ignorant of military diſcipline, this perfection will be dearly purchaſed. It is the glory of our country that the whole volume of nature and art is open to the ſtudy of every freeborn American.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, to the Editor, dated Jan. 7.

"As Congreſs have had it in contemplation to lay a ſmall poſtage on newſpapers, I have thought it neceſſary to acquaint you, that if this ſhould take place, that your ſubſcribers here will probably withdraw their ſubſcriptions; not from any wiſh of injuring you, or your paper, becauſe they ſeem to give it a preference; but the idea of a poſtage on newſpapers, however trifling, ſeems to alarm them.

"For my part, I do not pretend to much knowledge in politics, or in the policy of this meaſure; but it appears to me very extraordinary, that our political rulers ſhould, ſo early, attempt to draw a revenue from a ſource, that they ought, in my humble opinion, to contribute to the ſupport of—or at leaſt to promote the circulation of newſpapers with as much facility as poſſible.

"Periodical publications in this country (indeed in every country) have heretofore been found extremely beneficial—and are more particularly ſo at this period, when every one is anxious to be informed of the proceedings of Congreſs; and ſhould any meaſures be adopted to deprive the people of that information, there is no knowing what might be the conſequence—for when the people are in the dark as to what is going forward at the head of affairs, they are apt to make enquiries, begin to grow ſuſpicious—and deſigning men *might* take advantage of their ignorance, and lead them to believe what might prove dangerous to the peace of ſociety.

"But I need not dwell on this ſubject, becauſe theſe are circumſtances that muſt be apparent to every one. All I can ſay is, that ſo long as the people are well informed of the meaſures of Congreſs, they will remain perfectly ſatisfied, as they will then judge for themſelves, from *facts*, and not be abuſed by miſrepreſentations; but ſhould any meaſures be entered into to check the circulation of newſpapers, the only ſource thro' which they can be informed, I will venture to ſay their meaſures will be rendered very unpopular.

"I feel myſelf intereſted in the free circulation of well-conducted periodical publications, becauſe I am ſo ſenſible of the great benefit our country derives from them—and I hope nothing will ever be adopted to debar the people of this great ſource of political information."

☞ AMINIDAB *to* JOSEPH, *tho a very good compoſition, yet, being a reiteration of the ideas of Joſeph, the Editor poſtpones publiſhing it.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	16/10.	17/. pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/9.		43¾	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/6.	76¾	do.
Indents	8/9.		43¾	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,	11/.	11/6.	57½	do.

THE Copartnerſhip of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31ſt ultimo, they requeſts thoſe, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to either of the Subſcribers, at their Compting-Houſe, No. 5, Cheſnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,
Three caſes Caſſia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muſcovado Sugar,
A few Caſes old Batavia Arrack,
One caſk of Durham Muſtard,
New England Rum in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boſton Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Beſt pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glaſs,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (s2w6w)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, ſuch further Proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT —the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

BANKS are among the beſt expedients for lowering the rate of intereſt in a country; but to have this effect, their capitals muſt be completely equal to all the demands of buſineſs, and ſuch as will tend to remove the idea, that the accommodations they afford, are in any degree favors; an idea very apt to accompany the parſimonious diſpenſations of contracted funds. In this, as in every other caſe, the plenty of the commodity ought to beget a moderation of the price.

The want of a principle of rotation, in the conſtitution of the bank of North-America, is another argument for a variation of the eſtabliſhment. Scarcely one of the reaſons which militate againſt this principle in the conſtitution of a country, is applicable to that of a bank; while there are ſtrong reaſons in favor of it, in relation to the one, which no doubt apply to the other. The knowledge to be derived from experience is the only circumſtance common to both, which pleads againſt rotation in the directing officers of a bank.

But the objects of the government of a nation, and thoſe of the government of a bank, are ſo widely different, as greatly to weaken the force of that conſideration, in reference to the latter. Almoſt every important caſe of legiſlation requires, towards a right deciſion, a general and accurate acquaintance with the affairs of the State; and habits of thinking ſeldom acquired, but from a familiarity of public concerns. The adminiſtration of a bank, on the contrary, is regulated by a few ſimple fixed maxims, the application of which is not difficult to any man of judgment, eſpecially if inſtructed in the principles of trade. It is in general a conſtant ſucceſſion of the ſame details.

But though this be the caſe, the idea of the advantages of experience is not to be ſlighted. Room ought to be left for the regular tranſmiſſion of official information. And for this purpoſe, the head of the direction ought to be excepted from the principle of rotation. With this exception, and with the aid of the information of the ſubordinate officers, there can be no danger of any ill effects from want of experience, or knowledge; eſpecially as the periodical excluſion ought not to reach the whole of the directors at one time.

The argument in favor of the principle of rotation is this, that by leſſening the danger of combinations among the directors, to make the inſtitution ſubſervient to party views, or to the accommodation, preferably, of any particular ſet of men, it will render the public confidence more firm, ſtable and unqualified.

When it is conſidered, that the directors of a bank are not elected by the great body of the community, in which a diverſity of views will naturally prevail, at different conjunctures, but by a ſmall and ſelect claſs of men, among whom it is far more eaſy to cultivate a ſteady adherence to the ſame perſons and objects; and that thoſe directors have it in their power ſo immediately to conciliate, by obliging the moſt influential of this claſs, it is eaſy to perceive, that without the principle of rotation, changes in that body can rarely happen, but as a conceſſion which they may themſelves think it expedient to make to public opinion.

The continual adminiſtration of an inſtitution of this kind, by the ſame perſons, will never fail, with or without cauſe, from their conduct, to excite diſtruſt and diſcontent. The neceſſary ſecrecy of their tranſactions, gives unlimited ſcope to imagination to infer that ſomething is, or may be wrong. And this *inevitable* myſtery is a ſolid reaſon for inſerting in the conſtitution of a bank the neceſſity of a change of men. As neither the maſs of the parties intereſted, nor the public in general, can be permitted to be witneſſes of the interior management of the directors, it is reaſonable that both ſhould have that check upon their conduct, and that ſecurity againſt the prevalency of a partial or pernicious ſyſtem, which will be produced by the certainty of periodical changes. Such too is the delicacy of the credit of a bank, that every thing which can fortify confidence and repel ſuſpicion, without injuring its operations, ought carefully to be ſought after in its formation.

A further conſideration in favour of a change, is the improper rule, by which the right of voting for directors is regulated in the plan, upon which the bank of North-America was originally conſtituted, namely, a vote for each ſhare, and the want of a rule in the laſt charter; unleſs the ſilence of it, on that point, may ſignify that every ſtockholder is to have an equal and ſingle vote, which would be a rule in a different extreme, not leſs erroneous. It is of importance that a rule ſhould be eſtabliſhed on this head, as it is one of thoſe things which ought not to be left to diſcretion; and it is conſequently of equal importance, that the rule ſhould be a proper one.

A vote for each ſhare, renders a combination between a few principal ſtockholders, to monopolize the power and benefits of the bank, too eaſy. An equal vote to each ſtockholder, however great or ſmall his intereſt in the inſtitution, allows not that degree of weight to large ſtockholders, which it is reaſonable they ſhould have, and which perhaps their ſecurity and that of the bank require. A prudent mean is to be preferred. A conviction of this has produced a bye-law of the corporation of the bank of North-America, which evidently aims at ſuch a mean. But a reflection ariſes here, that a like majority with that which enacted this law, may at any moment repeal it.

The laſt inducement which ſhall be mentioned, is the want of precautions to guard againſt a foreign influence inſinuating itſelf into the direction of the bank. It ſeems ſcarcely reconcileable with a due caution, to permit that any but citizens ſhould be eligible, as directors of a national bank, or that non-reſident foreigners ſhould be able to influence the appointment of directors, by the votes of their proxies. In the event, however, of an incorporation of the bank of North-America, in the plan, it may be neceſſary to qualify this principle, ſo as to leave the right of foreigners, who now hold ſhares of its ſtock, unimpaired; but without the power of tranſmitting the privilege in queſtion, to foreign alienees.

It is to be conſidered, that ſuch a bank is not a mere matter of private property, but a political machine of the greateſt importance to the ſtate.

There are other variations from the conſtitution of the bank of North-America, not of inconſiderable moment, which appear deſirable, but which are not of magnitude enough to claim a preliminary diſcuſſion. Theſe will be ſeen in the plan which will be ſubmitted in the ſequel.

If the objections which have been ſtated, to the conſtitution of the bank of North-America, are admitted to be well founded, they will nevertheleſs not derogate from the merit of the main deſign, or of the ſervices which that bank has rendered, or of the benefits which it has produced. The creation of ſuch an inſtitution, at the time it took place, was a meaſure dictated by wiſdom. Its utility has been amply evinced by its fruits—American independence owes much to it—and it is very conceivable, that reaſons of the moment may have rendered thoſe features in it inexpedient, which a reviſion, with a permanent view, ſuggeſts as deſirable.

The order of the ſubject leads next to an inquiry into the principles upon which a national bank ought to be organized.

The ſituation of the United States naturally inſpires a wiſh, that the form of the inſtitution could admit of a plurality of branches. But various conſiderations diſcourage from purſuing this idea. The complexity of ſuch a plan would be apt to inſpire doubts, which might deter from adventuring in it. And the practicability of a ſafe and orderly adminiſtration, though not to be abandoned as deſperate, cannot be made ſo manifeſt in perſpective, as to promiſe the removal of thoſe doubts, or to juſtify the government in adopting the idea as an original experiment. The moſt that would ſeem adviſeable, on this point, is to inſert a proviſion, which may lead to it hereafter; if experience ſhall more clearly demonſtrate its utility, and ſatisfy thoſe who may have the direction, that it may be adopted with ſafety. It is certain, that it would have ſome advantages, both peculiar and important. Beſides more general accommodation, it would leſſen the danger of a run upon the bank.

The argument againſt it is, that each branch muſt be under a diſtinct, though ſubordinate direction, to which a conſiderable latitude of diſcretion muſt of neceſſity be entruſted. And as the property of the whole inſtitution would be liable for the engagements of each part, that and its credit would be at ſtake, upon the prudence of the directors of every part. The miſmanagement of either branch might hazard ſerious diſorder in the whole.

Another wiſh, dictated by the particular ſituation of the country, is, that the bank could be ſo conſtituted as to be made an immediate inſtrument of loans to the proprietors of land; but this wiſh alſo yields to the difficulty of accompliſhing it. Land is alone an unfit fund for a bank circulation. If the notes iſſued upon it were not to be payable in coin, on demand, or at a ſhort date, this would amount to nothing more than a repetition of the paper emiſſions, which are now exploded by the general voice. If the notes are to be payable in coin, the land muſt firſt be converted into it by ſale, or mortgage. The difficulty of effecting the latter, is the very thing which begets the deſire of finding another reſource, and the former would not be practicable on a ſudden emergency, but with ſacrifices which would make the cure worſe than the diſeaſe. Neither is the idea of conſtituting the fund partly of coin and partly of land, free from impediments. Theſe two ſpecies of property do not, for the moſt part, unite in the ſame hands. Will the monied man conſent to enter into a partnerſhip with the landholder, by which *the latter* will ſhare in the profits *which will be* made *by the money of the former?* The money, it is evident, will be the agent or efficient cauſe of the profits—the land can only be regarded as an additional ſecurity. It is not difficult to foreſee, that an union, on ſuch terms, will not readily be formed. If the landholders are to procure the money by the ſale or mortgage of a part of their lands, this they can as well do, when the ſtock conſiſts wholly of money, as if it were to be compounded of money and land.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN TRUMBULL,
FOR PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himſelf;
One repreſenting the DEATH of General WARREN, at the *Battle* of *Bunker's-Hill.*
The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY, in the *Attack* of *Quebec.*

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

American.	*Britiſh.*
Major General WARREN,	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE,
PUTNAM.	Sir HENRY CLINTON,
	Lieut. Col. JOHN SMALL,
	Major PITCAIRN, and
	Lieut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen—
General MONTGOMERY, Colonel THOMPSON,
Major MACPHERSON, and Capt. CHEESMAN.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, *Three Guineas* for each print; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by *Joſeph Anthony*, jun. Goldſmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-ſtreet.

Theſe prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man, is more intereſting than that in which we have lived. The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt ever remain dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Hiſtory will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which it is written muſt be underſtood—the language of painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs:—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of *Bunker's-Hill* and *Quebec*, are—

* The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE at TRENTON,
* BATTLE of PRINCETOWN,
SURRENDER of General BURGOYNE,
TREATY with FRANCE,
BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,
TREATY of PEACE,
EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,
The ARCH at TRENTON,
INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with ſtars, are conſiderably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, *Second-Street, near Race-Street,*

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *transfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29th, 1790.

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of
CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Transfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion. *December* 29.

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS,
CONGRESS BROWN,
LONDON SMOKE,
LEAD DRAB,
BLUE and OTHER faſhionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) juſt received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,
North Third Street,

At which Store are alſo opening a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

CLOTHS,	*ELEGANT* Veſt Patterns—adapted to the ſeaſon,
Linens,	Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Hoſe,
Cambrics,	Corduroys,
Painted, ſprigged, tambour-ed book, and jaconet Muſlins,	Velveretts, and Royal Ribs,
Chintzes,	Beſt Buck, Beaver, and White Kidd Gloves,
Cottons and Calicoes,	
Silks,	

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to inſert in an Advertiſement; all of which are now ſelling by *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, on ſo low terms, as to make them an object to the purchaſers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 12, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1791.

THE partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE having expired this day, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled

The Mail,
and
New Daily Advertiſer.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper, equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertiſements will be received on ſuch moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

The MAIL will be publiſhed at the Houſe No. 2, Lower Third Street (now occupied by Mr. J. D. Blanchard, who will ſhortly remove to the adjoining Houſe, No. 4.) and at preſent SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by D C. CLAYPOOLE.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the Subſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that

THE MERCHANTS,
and
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

is now opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The Subſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh, that thoſe gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence received from their correſpondents as they ſhall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subſcriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,

☞ *THE Subſcribers for this paper, in the city of* New-York, *are reſpectfully informed, that the charge of the papers proving inconvenient to Mr.* Wetmore, *at the Poſt-Office, the Editor has engaged Mr.* Samuel Campbell, *Book-ſeller, Hanover-Square, to receive them and ſuperintend their delivery—by whom Subſcriptions and arrearages will be received.*

☞ *Subſcribers for Mrs. Warren's Poems, are requeſted to call on the Editor for their books.*

☞ *The price of this paper is* 3 *dollars per annum.*